Excitement at the Capital Over the Supplemental Article.

Boutwell and the Moneyed Interests at Work for Ratification.

Patriotism and the Fisheries Against It.

The Foreign Relations Committee Not Agreed.

Position of the Parties in the Senate on the Question.

VIEWS OF THE LEADING MEMBERS.

Those Who Will Combine to Defeat It.

THE TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY DOUBTFUL.

Indefatigable Working of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1872. Notwithstanding the excited condition of the political situation the absorbing topic of conservation to-day in the Capitol, the botels and the dengriments was the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, which resulted in the "retreaty," as it is now called, and which is pending before the Senate.

PUBLIC AS WELL AS OFFICIAL SENTIMENT is stronger to-day than Il was vesterday in the be lief that Mr. Fish has committed the government by his inexcusable blundering to a position from which it can only be rescued by the efforts of un-Belfish and unpartisan statesmen. Attention is therefore directed towards the Senate, and the most earnest inquiries are made regarding the opinions of members of that body.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE has not yet reported, and probably will not report for several days, for the reason that the members of the committee were as much at sea at their ses sion this morning as they were when the matter was first referred to them. They have now held four meetings for the consideration of the subject,

the treaty has been submitted or entertained. Of course the matter has been talked of at each the attention of each member has been eccupied with a desire to devise some other method, by which to extricate the government from the disastrous and disgraceful dil emma in which it now finds itself. The efforts direction have not dev eloped any scheme of sufficient perfection to sanction the belief that any other plan will be reached. Hence it is accepted as a foregone co aclusion that eventually the question will be directly put upon tion or rejection of the st pplementary treaty. At this juncture it is safe to a say that the

UNANIMOUSLY AGAINST II ! but on being forced to its consideratio n as a last rewill constitute a majority in favor of ! ratification white Messrs, Schurz, Patterson, of New Hamp-shire, and Casserly will submit a mi nority report against ratification. The influences operating to cure ratification are diverse at id powerful. First is the desire of the administrati on, prompted by Secretary Fish's vanity, to save the dishenored treaty from the treatment it deserves ; second are the commercial interests of the country absorbed in speculations which

REQUIRE THE AID OF POREIGN L'DANS, and which are overwhelmed with grie f at the prospect which national honor demands of a suspension, temporary or otherwise, of existing business Northwestern trading interest, which expects to derive advantage from the

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE. and consequent ability to import seeds with cheap transportation direct from Europe; fourth, the insurance companies and the immense numbers of persons who are interested in the payment of the class of claims known as "direct claims;" and last, but not least, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the colossal patronage of the department at his back, who is interested in the success of his efforts to

are constantly felt in and about the Capitol, and in all places where the subject is discussed. Northern Pacific Railroad men, stockjobbers, claim agents, bankers, lawyers who have claims pending before the Mixed Commission, stock and bond holders in property depends on future foreign aid, and

THE BRITISH LEGATION ITSELF. INDIRECTLY. form a gigantic combination in support of the pending proposition. It is safe to say that the ad-ministration is not hesitating to use its every exer-Ajon to bring these influences into effective communication with members of the Senate. Opposed to this overshadowing strength are simply the fishing local leaders on the lakes, and the belief that

NATIONAL HONOR, DIGNITY AND SELP-RESPECT demand a rejection of the new article. Messrs. Cameron, Harlan, Morton and Hamlin, the majority of the committee, which, it is supposed, will even stually be in favor of ratification, are well known as carnest partisans. Mr. Hamlin is, in fact, the only one who has any reason to vote against it. He would possibly do so for the sake of his beloved fishing friends, if It were not for the fact of free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the further fact that he has never been a firm believer in the righteousness of our inenterprises; Harlan, with his peculiar characteristies, and Morton, with his intense blindness in advocating the dictates of the Cabinet, are positively certain in the end to:

SUCOUMB TO THE BRITISH LOR. It makes no diverence how reluctant they may appear to be just now, and they all eay publicly hat they have not you made up their minds about the matter, their future course is virtually decided. Messre. Schurz, Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Casseriy, of the minority, have each made records which will induce them, for consistency's sake, to stand up for national honor, even if by o doing the treaty fails. No one pretends to believe that war will follow that failure, and the only results that can possibly ensue are those alluded to above. Mr. Reverdy John, son, who was here to-day at the head of a delegation from the

BALTIMORE BOARD OF TRADE, nrging speedy ratification, was forced to admit e made but little headway with his democratic friends, if any, and none at all with Mr.

serly was a firm conviction on his part that while the matter might not be made a strict party question, a sufficient opposition would be provoked by the public efforts of the administration to array NEARLY ALL THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS AGAINST IT. Mr. Schurz does not hesitate to say that he is opposed to it for patriotic reasons, and is of the

opinion that the vote will be very close. Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, like Mr. Osborn, of Florida, and others who are opposed to it, is also very free in his DECLARATIONS AGAINST THE SURRENDER. Mr. Ddmunds, who has been reported against ratification, is cautiously reticent, a fact which gives rise to the suspicion that his well known partisanship may finally induce him to come out frankly in its support. His record is to the contrary, but the appeals of Mr. Fish to save the treaty, and thereby save the administration, will have great weight with him. "I have not yet considered the matter with sufficient carefulness to make public any opinion regarding the subject," was the expression used by

him to-day in reply to a question regarding his status in the premises. It is safe to put him "on the fence." Mr. Sumner is flat-footed and unusually blunt in his determined opposition to the measure. He denounces it as
A TRADE BETWEEN PISH AND GLADSTONE to save Gladstone and Grant. He characterizes it as the result of the consultations of a mutual admiration society, which held its communications by

Johnnie, Johnnie, tickle me, 40; You tickle me, and I'll tickle you principle is apparent at every step of the negotia-tion since the telegraphic correspondence commenced. Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Vickers, and Hamilton, of Maryland, are the only democrate

cable at the expense of the two governments. He

SUSPECTED OF FAVORING THE TREATY, them to say that they have reached a final con clusion in the matter. Messrs, Vickers and Hamilton, however, are amenable to the influences brought to bear to-day by Reverdy Johnson while Mr. Bayard is under similar influences, urged through the Baltimore delegation. Mr. nest believer in indirect damages, and is understood to have made a speech against them. the Senate and who are believed to be ready to join the opposition, the following is not a complete, but, so far as it goes, a correct, list :-- Messrs. Pa terson, of New Hampshire; Logan, Summer, Ferry, of Connecticut; Schurz, Chandler, Carpenter, Os-Carpenter and Gilbert, earnest believers in the infallibility of the administration, may yet be induced to support it. The wildest conjectures are made as to the result, and innumerable polls of the Senate have been made, the majority of which show that

TWO-THIRDS VOTE WILL NOT BE PORTHCOMING. Even the friends of the measure are in doubt

nd admit the result will be close. In the House the feeling is most overwhelmingly against ratification, but the administration memers have lately toned down their denunciations. General Butler, however, declares that nothing would delight him more than the defeat of known arguments against the old treaty, and says that if its failure could be accomplished by a rejection of the amendment the result would justify the means. General Banks is non-committal; but it is well known that; with the republicans who are opposed to it and the democrats, there is a majority of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House against it, but unfortunately they have no voice

FEELING THE PUBLIC PULSE.

The Chamber of Commerce Petitions for a "Supplemental Article"-Capital in a Quandary-Views of Royal Phelps, Levi P. Morton, Cyrne W. Field, Augustus Maverick, Einclair Tousey and Others on the Situation.

Nearly eleven years ago the people of this city were discussing, as they were yesterday atmost universally, the all-absorbing question, "Has our overnment committed such a terrible blunder

that we will be compelled to go to war ?" There are such vast and tremendous interests public at present are halting between two firesodshed and dishenor. The moneyed men, who, in any national crisis, are not to be depended upon, are at present very undecided as to what to say action and speech that is lamentable. Neverthe ess, English Alabamas, if a war were to occur to-morrow between the United States and any other Power beside Great Britain, would burn and destroy the vessels of our South street merchants

The general impression just now, in the words of the poet Whittier, is that "England has a great many iron-clads, she is strong at sea, rich at home, plucky in her manhood, and as stubborn in perti nacity as Old Nicholas himself."

into a war that would cost hundreds of millions of dollars and cause, perhaps, the destruction of the majority of our finest seaports; but there is a savage feeling growing day by day against the present administration, and particularly against fr. Hamilton Fish, that bodes no good to the persons against whom the feeling is aroused. Hour by hour the people are learning how they have been tricked by sham diplomacy of the State Department, and ow they have been hoodwinked and led to believe that the great American nation were about to triumph in the closet, as they have done on the field of at once—like a thunderclap, and by the instru-mentality of the Herald—daylight is let into this hame and mortification on all sides. A nation seldom forgives such fallings and -blunders as these, accountability for this last offence against the na tion's honor. There is at present a most excited it is growing day by day. Meanwhile the Senate of the United States is wasting the precious hours that may never come back again, and the public of every class await the moment when this matter shall be settled and the British ion shall be shut up in his cage with his tail between his ponderous plum pudding legs. The HERALD to-day prints a curious document, signed commerce, together with the views of prominent merchants and citizens at large, including the daneurs of the clubs and the loungers at the hotels.

The Petition of the Chamber of Commerce.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, WARHINGTON, D. C.:-The undersigned, citizens of New York, while they would not urge anything which the government of the United States cannot honorably accept, desire to express their profound conviction, irre-

desire to express their profound conviction, irrespective of party, that the present interests and prospective weifare of the country demand an additional article to the Treaty of Washington which will prevent both the government of Great Britain and of the United States from presenting any claims for consequential damages which might arise when one is a belilgrent and the other a neutral.

New Yors, May 16, 1872.

Paelps, Dodge & Co.; E. D. Morgan & Co.; Morton, Bliss & Go.; Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Barlow, Larocque & MacKarland; John J. Cisco & Son; Brown Brothers & Co.; Baboock Brothers & Co.; Cyrus W. Field; Spotford Brothers & Co.; Cyrus W. Field; Spotford Brothers & Co.; Ferdinand Lawrence; J. & W. Beligman; Tobias Windmüller; Jay Cooke & Co.; Charles Butter; Winslow & Wilson; George H. Sistare; Badge, Schiff & Co.; J. J. Stewart & Co.; Elliot T. Shepard; W. H. Fogg & Co.; Joseph U. Orvis; J. S. Kennedy & Co.; George Opdyke; John Munroe & Co.; Drexel, Morgan & Co.; George A. Osgood; Franklin Osgood; R. J. Capron & Co.; D. P. Morgan; Fellowes & Co.; John Bloodgood & Co.; Hewand & Aspinwal; John B. Trevor; Nichols, Stone & Co.; William T. Blodgett; Knauth, Nachod & Kühne; Scott, Strong & Co.; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Grinnell, Minton & Co.; Henry Clews & Co.; Grinnell, Minton & Co.; Henry Clews & Co.; Grinnell, Minton & Co.; Eldridge, Dunham & Co.; E. S. Jaffray & Co.;

Peake, Opdycke & Co.; Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg; M. K. Jesup & Co.

Among the Merchants. VIEWS OF ROYAL PHELPS.

Mr. Royal Phelps thought there could be but one opinion entertained by intelligent men in regard to the treaty difficulty at present agitating matter from beginning to end. The honor and dignity of a great nation were at stake, and in the magnitude and importance of their position or abiy fulfil its duties. The friendly and commercial relations of two great peoples had been hazarded thoughtless politicians, who knew nothing of the tendency of their action and had no idea of the weight of interests of every nature involved. This country was no longer untrammelled in its independence. Its bonds in the hands of British capitalists placed it in the position of a bro ker on the street against whom are held the papers of a "call loan," When the creditor calls the debtor must pay or "burst." Before the war, when we owed no debts to foreign creditors, we were in an independent condition, but now unadvised and hasty action may produce a panic that will send three thousand millions of securities here for settlement. It is claimed by those who had the treaty in charge that they never damages-that they were jokingly added-only inserted as a makeweight, to be at any time with drawn. The same spirit actuated the claim, in that case, that leads a barber to say, "Give me what you please," expecting to obtain more than he deserves. It is too bad that we, a great nation, were represented in the conduct of this affair men who could not rise above the petty practices of a corner groggery.
These Western politicians cannot properly Western politicians cannot properly appreciate this matter, They are accustomed to work for political effect, more or less regardless of means, and do not know anything of the immense interests of the country that hang upon the issue, and which can only be safely conducted in an honorable and straightforward manner. Here are the vast interests of the rallways being built to open up our incustries, and whose bonds are lying upon the market waiting for foreign takers. Oh, sir, it

vast interests of the railways being built to open up our incustries, and whose bonds are lying upon the market wsiting for foreign takers. Oh, sir, it is a great mistake! It is like the oppressive and unpopular income tax, which the government has three times given notice would be removed, and which it is now intimated is 10 be continued. Mr. Fish approached this matter of the Alabama clairas as a gentlemas, but it has now been most we'stchedly and deployably mismanaged.

Mr. Cyrns W. Field regretized very much the entanglement of the treaty. He said that during last year he travelled much throughout Great Britain and the Continent, and on every hand he was congratulated as an American on the great triumph his country had gained in diplomacy. The treaty was, in fact, considered the greatest diplomatic triumph of the age. England was peacefully humbled before the majesty of a great principle, asserted by a generous and powerfulpeople. Now all this would be changed. He hoped that some way would be found to save the treaty. Perhaps the supplementary article would be, after all, more beneficial in its effect than the payment of consequential damages. With a sea coast extending from New Brunswich to Mexico, and on the Pacific from California (with the exception of a strip of British Columbia) to the North Pole, there would be danger to us in the assertion and establishment of the principle of consequential damages. In case of a war between foreign Powers, the adventurous and enterprising spirit of our people would lead them to the out-expeditions beyond the watchtuness of our government to prevent, which would not improbably subject as to greater loss by the same ruling. Mr. Flekt thought that in case the treaty was broken up there would be no war, and though he coaled suggest no remedy for the difficulty other than the agreement upon the supplementary article, he thought the prediction would lead to the results anticipated from the arbitrament.

Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan had publicly committed thinself by attaching

in the interests of the two coun tries. exception of ex-Governor Mergan, seemed to conclude that if the matter was not specifly adjusted it would prove disast froms to the administration and the interests of Precident Grant in the campaign. Mr. Field claimed that if in England a Mir itstry was found to endorse the consequential damage clause, that instant a vote of want of cambeined in the government would be moved in the administration would cease to exist be ere night, and whatever the opinions expressed by the merchants of the city yesterday were, a want of their confidence in Mr. Fish's administration was felt evident and tangible.

MR. MAVERICK POLDS FORTH. Mr. Augustus Maverick, of the firm of Maverick, Stephan S Co., No. 164 Fulton street, was next visit-ed. This house represents a very large interest in importing lithographers goods from Belgium France and Germany, and is one of the largest of its kind mporting lithographers' goods from Belgium, France and Germany, and is one of the largest of its kind in the country, employing a great mimber of hands. Mr. Mawerick is of ne particular shade of politics; but he was quite decided in his views on the Alabama question. Mr. Mawerick is a young man and is fell of business, but he had a few minutes to spare when the Herald peporter called. He said:—"It is fell of business, but he had a few minutes to spare when the Herald peporter called. He said:—"I sustain the Herald peporter called. He said:—"I sustain the Herald in everything it has said in regard to the Alabama treaty. If the United States government under General Grant had half as much manisness and enterprise as the Herald in its Livingstone soarch Fish could never have been over-reached by Earl Granville. Granville, in fact, is the teacher in this business and Fish is the schoolboy. That Fish is like Jonah, he ought to be thrown overboard and it might still the storm so suddenly raised between the two countries. It is absolute overboard and it might still the Storm so suddenly raised between the two countries. It is absolute yee surrender—and disgraceful in all its bearings. Oh, for one hour of Andrew Jackson. Don't you think he would make the British Lion yelp, eh? There is only one thing to do, and that is for the Senate of the United States—and if they are Americans they will do it—lot them kick the treaty, supplemental article and all, out of the Senate chamber, and who will suffer by it? Why, the Englishmen, of course. Then we have our privateers all right." As the Herald reporter was about to leave Mr. Maverick asked:—"By the way, bow did your boys get that treaty? Oh I suppose you would'nt say, of course lot."

of course not."

MR. SINCLAIR TOUSEY TALES.

This well known radical was found at his place of business, the American News Campany, in Nassau street. When the HERALD reporter waited on him and informed him that he was to be interviewed he laughed and said that the HERALD was a great institutional than the HERALD was a great institutional that the HERALD was a great institutional than the HERALD was a great was a great institutional than the HERALD was a great was and insermed him that he was to be interviewed he laughed and said that the Herald was a great institution and that interviewing was its specialty. "So you want me to talk, do you?" Mr. Tonsey pleasantly remarked; "well, I thought I had said everything I could say at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. I will say, however, that there is an opportunity for me to retrieve our mistake—that is, if we have made a mistake, in this treaty, by advocating the passage of the supplemental article. I am not one of those who believe that we should go for our country right or wrong. I four country is wrong, I say let us right her. I do not care for the roaring of the British ilon or the screaming of the American eagle either. Let the old iton lash its tall and how as long as he likes; that does not discompose me or hurt my digestion. I do believe, however, that if Mr. Greeley was at the head of affairs there would not be such a muddle as exists just now in the diplomatic and friendly relations of the two countries. He is not like a man in a race boat, to be looking one way and pulling and steering two different ways. And I will venture to assert, from what I hear of the man—and I think I may call myself an intimate friend of his—that I am certain that when he is Preeld of the United States there will be no deceiving the people, no mystification in diplomacy, excepting where there is a strict necessity for it, and I am sure the people will be able to learn every day from Unice Herne, who is frankness itself in all his dealings, what is necessary for them to know of the workings of the government. And I am sure that his administration will be the most reliefuld one we have ever had in this country. I am also as sure of his election as I am of the crops this year.

The surrender of our case in the Alabace.

Among the Feople. The surrender of our case in the Alabama so thoroughly exposed by the publication in dig HERALD of the correspondence on the subject submitted to Congress by the President, and supposed

and our only way out of it was by throwing Fish overboard, withdrawing the treaty and telling England she might arbitrate till the cows come home, but she'd have to include the consequential damages. At the St. Nicholas and Fifth Avenue Hotels, where Western people flock most, a number of Western men—well-to-do landholders or merchants in the prairie sections—levelled some stedge-hammer logic at the reporter on his broaching the question.

"Now, you fellows on the scaboard," said one of them, "are devilish afeard your cities'li be hombarded of thar's war, and your chamber o' Commerce men. I reckon, are devilish afeard their property "Il depreciate. Now, I can tell you one thing, England ain's a going to war with us of we keep a stiff upper lip, but she'll go at it quick enough of we show the white feather. Jest let us tremble a little in the knees and she'll knock us down 'fore we know it. England aint more'n a third rate Power anyhow, and she'll find it out if she gits into a war with anybody but us. Our navy couldn't ever stand against hers. She's only a little chalk cliff. I know; but she's got a navy bigger than herself. If we had more ships we'd find England more willing to arbitrate. As it is, we'd better quit spending money on long cable despatches between Schenck and Fish and spend more on building iron-clads."

"You don't think there 'll be ahy war."

"You don't think there 'll be ahy war."

"You don't think the supplemental treaty is too much of a concession;"

"Of course. What's the use of conceding. What do we want a treaty for anyhow." Just to the un

of a concession ?"
"Of course. What's the use of conceding? What of a concession?"

"Of course. What's the use of conceding? What do we want a treaty for, anyhow? Just to the upour privateers when England gets into a war with somebody. The best thing for us to do is just to say, 'All right, England, your Alabama business was on the square. We forgive you, and we'll go and do likewise when circumetances permit.' As for two Western men, like Grant and Schenck, fidding for these British dancers, I can't understand it; but for Fish, why he's a decayed vegetable, anyhow."

"And as for President Grant's chances in the election?"

tion ?"
"Oh, he can't help them now. He's already gone

At the Manhattan, where the democratic wealth of the city takes its aristocratic leisure, the general opinion seemed to be that General Grant had irrevocably destroyed his chances of re-election, but that it was a very desirable thing to establish the principle of arbitration, and a failure now would be highly disastrous to the peace prospects of the world in general. As it stood, General Grant had lost every vestige of a show for re-election, and the race, according to a young kid-gloved member, would be entirely between the Baltimore nominee and Mr. Greeley.

and Mr. Greeley.
"Do you think there'll be a separate Baitimore nomination ?"
KID-GLOVED MEMBER (languidly) -Aw shouldn't

At the Blossom, where the solid men of Tammany

At the Union League an air of quiet reserve rested At the Union League an air of quiet reserve rested upon all the venerable members present. Some of them "really hadn't given the subject much thought;" others "really preferred not to say;" one or two suggested that the whole thing was a sad mistake, and all of them weighed their words as if the record they were called upon to make might tell against them individually in some future Presidential election.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Prenk Denunciation of the Supplementary Article to the Washington Treaty.

[From the New York World, May 16.]
This proposal of Great Britain, it will be seen, is a regular kangaroo. The gist of it is in its tail. It begins by reciting that Great Britain has claimed two things in respect to the past; has also declared a third thing, which will guide her conduct in the future; and the United States have agreed to act hereafter on the basis of the third thing; therefore President Grant will, if the Senate so advise, do what he has said be would not do, but intimated at other times he would do—which is to "make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of Indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva."

[From the New York Tribune, May 16.]

of Arbitration at Geneva."

[From the New York Tribune, May 16.]

We have no answer for those administration newspapers who pretend to think that the Tribune has taken a partisan attitude in this matter. We sustained the President in it as long as he seemed mindful of the dignity and interests of the country, and we would have been glad to sustain him in that path to the end. But we can see no sufficient motive for this sudden retreat and stuitification. If the Senate wish to condone and share it, we hope it may be done quickly; that the scandal and discredit of the whole affair may pass over and be forgotten as soon as possible.

The Fribune also administers the following rebuke to the Chamber of Commerce:—

buke to the Chamber of Commerce:-

This was a very natured movement, and prompted from a true and genuine impulse, springing from the bottom of their pockets. But it was scarcely necessary. The senate have their orders from the President, and the President has his from Lord Granville, and there is little reason to fear they will disobey them. Let the Chumber of Commerce be of good cheer. We shall lose in this affair nothing but benor.

[From the Journal of Commerce, May 16.]
The administration has so entangled its own credit with the claims for consequential damages, that it cannot disayow then without disayowing itself. And it has so explicitly declared that it credit with the claims for consequential damages, that it cannot disavow them without disavowing itself. And it has so explicitly declared that it will not claim anything, and never expected to get anything, on account of them, that it cannot now assert them in carnest without equally disavowing itself. It is to extricate the administration from this dilemma that the joint ingenuity of the two Cabinets has devised the supplementary article. But neither this article, nor any other that anybody can invent, will make the position into which our government has brought itself appear otherwise than ridiculous and disgraceful. The article cannot save the administration. Why then should it involve us all in their disgrace? It is not, we are told, presented for ratification, but only to take the opinion of the Senate on it. In short, the administration, having brought its business to this pass, comes to the Senate on it. In short, the senate's advice ought to be is very clear. In such a crists in any other constitutional government in the world the remedy would at once suggest itself to every one. When a British or French or Beigian or Italian administration inds itself unable to manage the public interests it goes into retirement and gives others a chance to try. The same easy and efficacious method is equally in the power of our administration. The difficulties of the case are simply insoluble, but they are difficulties which attachnot to the nation, but to the nation's foolish agents. A new administration can withdraw the ambitious case, with its unmeaning declamations; can entrust the preparation of a new one to men who have at least learned Chatham's wisdom, and who, "when they mean nothing," will have sense enough "to say nothing," can take counsel of those who knew the mind of our people and the law of nations, and can thus discussed and independently assume a position which the American people will enable them to maintain.

[From the New York Express, May 16.] From the New York Express, May 16.)
If the administration never meant anythin

Prom the New York Express, May 16.]

If the administration never meant anything by Bancroft Davis' claim for consequential damages, and never expected one penny from title claim, is it, after all, so much of a backing out to say so? The whole thing is not only a blemsh, but a blotch, and this is the great election to the treaty. Every step taken, from the original misunderstanding, has been from bad to worse. It is almost impossible to remize how a treaty could have been signed at Washington, with any clause in it, or an accepted correspondence leading to it, with such a bone of possible or probable contention in its very centre. The High Commissioners and the Senate may well take blame to themselves.

[From the Philadelphia Age, May 16.]

The question now is how to get him (Grant) out of his foolish scrape. The Senate has been called an to help him. Instead of withdrawing the claim for indirect damages, it is to be stignatized as untenable and ridiculous by a supplementary treaty. To this Great Britain agrees. She has all along been saying that the claim is ridiculous; if now the American Senate will also say that the claim put in by our State Department is ridiculous; if is thought that will be a graceful exit for the Grant administration. They are welcome to it. The treaty is of no account at all. It gets nothing for our merchants. The arbitrators may not give them a sixpence. Through the imbedility of the administration the reality has been sacrificed to a shadow. A manly and straightforward course at the beginning might have obtained actual and immediate payment of the real demand. The whole matter is a monument of assume imbedity, and we doubt if even the Philadelphia Radical Convention will venture to compliment its candidate on either skill, frankness, honesty or resolution dispinayed in this business.

[From the Springfield Republican May 16.] [From the Springfield Republican, May 16,1

The proposal for a settlement is substantiall as we have already given it. It does not yield ou construction of the treaty, that it includes the indirect claims, but does walve the claims themselves rect claims, but does walve the claims themselves, and henceforth outlaws them from being preferred between the United States and Great Britain. To use the exact words, which seem to us rather ambiguous, this principle "will hereafter guide the conduct of the government of the United States, and the two countries are, the roore, agreed in this respect." How agreed a That the United States shall do so and so, or agreed upon the same line of conduct for each. The actual treaty will probably the properties of the weather than the work of the conduct for each.

From the Washington Dolly Patriot, May 16.]
When a poor fell w cremare is dragged, apparantly deal, from the deep waters, he is at once anded over to the Humane Spointy, who wrap aim in blankers and roll him and pummed him, and mitted to Congress by the President, and supposed to be very secretly secured from the gaze of that public most interested in its tenor, has been the subject of general discussion among our people in the streets, the hotels and the clabs.

Among the transient occupants of the holes there seemed to be but one opinion. The whole thing was the worst backdown of the century.

Fish had sacrificed the honor or the country. We had truckled disgracefully to the old shemy. Our flak was sullied. We were in a had way generally had early about a second to make a control of the Humane Spoisty, who wrap him in blankers ame roll him and pumpled him, and he dies for its remaining which; are if he lives be had a truckled disgracefully to the country. We had truckled disgracefully to the old shemy. Our flak was sullied. We were in a had way generally had early a back truckled disgracefully to the old shemy. Our flak was sullied. We were in a had way generally had been to the Humane Spoisty, who wrap him in blankers ame roll him and pumpled him, and fore stimulants down his throat, and he dies of its remained to see that the sum in blankers ame roll him and pumpled him, and fore stimulants down his throat, and he dies of its remained to see that the sum in blankers ame roll him and pumpled him, and fore stimulants down his throat, and he dies of its remained to see that the sum in blankers ame roll him and pumpled him, and fore stimulants down his throat, and he dies of its remained to see the fore simulants down his throat, and he dies of its remained to see the he dies on the sum in him in blankers ame roll him and pumpled him, and fore stimulants down his throat, and he dies of its remained to see the him in blankers ame roll him and pumpled him, and fore stimulants down his throat, and he dies of its remained to an any one mind to an any one in the sum in him in blankers ame roll him and pumpled him, and he dies here for a remained to a sum in the sum in the him and pumpled him and pumpled him and pumpled him in him him him h

whose premature strawberry leaves is all that has been gathered.

We can perfectly understand how patriotic men may welcome even this mode of adjustment and ratify it, in order to put an end to the scandal and prevent the opening of a new chapter of incapacity and abasement, which is sure to occur if these people try their 'prentice hand again. One of the recent British periodicals has an elaborate historical article, called "Concessions to America," the aim being to prove that in all antecedent negotiations, from Mr. Jay's downward, the United States has got the better of Great Britain and come out with credit. If it be so we can only say, proverbially, it is a long lane which has no turning, and that we have, beyond all peradventure, come to a very ugly turn at last. Old Cowley's distich comes back to us with terrible emphasis:—

We've mourned, we've sighed, we've wept,

We've mourned, we've sighed, we've wept, We never blushed before.

We've mourned, we've sighed, we've wept, We never blushed before.

[From the Baltimore Gazette, May 16.]

The bold scheme of plunder by the Grant Cabinet has swiftly returned to plague the inventors. Defeated abroad, it only hopes by ignominious makeshifts to cover up its obloquy at home. Disregarding the plain axiom of Pitt to say nothing where nothing is meant, it has endangered all by asking too much. Whether its last wretched subterfuge will be admitted by the Power it has trifled with, or whether it will be forced to recant the whole of its absurd pretensions and stultify itself before its people at the most precarious period of its existence, is still uncertain. In the meantime Punch, with his satirical pencil, sketches the picture of the Tichborne claimant in the jail of Newgate and refers our over-reaching rulers to it, with the stinging comment that "he who claims what is not his", when he's caugh is sent to pris national his, when he's caugh is sent to pris national his, when he's caugh is sent to pris national his, when he's caugh is sent to pris national his make the claims for consequential damages in the case arising out of the rebellion. We see little of a pleasing character in the new asspect which this treaty business is assuming. If our government acquiesces in the proposition of England, it will be a great diplomatic triumph for her government and a humiliation of our own. The only redeeming feature about the business is that it would probably result in a prompt settlement of direct claims. It is evidently about time for Secretary Fish to be superseded.

[From the Ponghkeepsie Eagle, May 18.]

Perhaps it was a mistake to put such a claira in

direct claims. It is evidently about time for secretary Fish to be superseded.

Perhaps it was a mistake to put such a claim in
the American case at all; but we are not sire of
that either. Just now we are in the condition of
the injured nation, and England the neutral whose
acts are criticised; but the chances are ten to one
that the positions will be reversed before many
years go round. Whenever England goes to war
her marine will constitute her most vulnerable
point, and, no matter how irlendly our people are,
it is almost certain that some complications will
arise. In the settlements that will follow such complications all the precedents of the present diplomatic controversy will be of great value, and we do
not see how the question of liability for indirect
damages could be set at rest without a formal claim
by our government.

by our government.

[From the Kentucky Yeoman, May 14.]

Several of the items classed under the head of indirect are now acknowledged by the administration organs to be "preposterous in themselves, and thrust into the indictment for the sake of swelling it to a size which should at once strike the world with surprise and Great Britain with terror." But Great Britain didn't scare worth a cent. So far from it, her Ministers at once refused to move a step further toward settlement, in the arbitration at Geneva, unless the indirect claims were first withdrawn. To avoid so sudden and complete a back down as that would be, Mr. Minister Schenck comes forward with his proposa, of a "supplemental Treaty" as above announced. This, however, is but a makeshift to gain time and still further muddle matters.

BRITISH OPINION.

Civic Canvass of the Supplemental Article to the Treaty-Press' Hope of the Action of the American Senate-Presidential Politics in Opposition to Granville's Project.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 16, 1872. The supplemental article to the Treaty of Washngton providing for the settlement of the indiclaims controversy is the most prominent topic of ssion throughout this city.

The London morning journals, in their articles on the subject, express the hope that the American Senate will approve of the suggestions embodied in Earl Granville's draft of the article and thereby remove the differences now existing between England and America, but fear that the exigencies of the approaching Presidential election may cause its

It is also hinted in the papers that when the politicians on both sides shall have finished with the treaty, the peoples of the two nations will take it into consideration and effect a satisfactory settlement of the points at issue.

Recapitulation of the Robberies of the Pirate Shemandeah. London, May 18, 1872.

The London Globe, in its issue to-day, has an article showing that the claim of the American government for damages incurred by the destrucamounts to \$6,500,000, while the prize money claimed by the officers of the Shenandoah amounts

The Gobe also publishes a detailed log of the Shenandoah giving the name and value of every prize captured by that vessel.

THE QUESTION IN CANADA.

Parliamentary Debate on the International Interests of the Treaty-The Opposition Divided as to the Merits of the Measure-The Navigation of the St. Lawrence and Lake Michigan-Value of the Fisheries Clauses.

TORONTO, May 16, 1872. The debate on the Treaty bill was resumed yesteray and continued until the rising of the House this morning. There was no division of the House, but it was mutually agreed that one should be taken to-

The principal speech made was by Mr. Holton. prominent member of the opposition, but who differs in his views from the other members of the opposition respecting the treaty. He stated that he had from the first regarded the treaty as of great value to the interests of peace, though he agreed with his colleagues that it was far from a perfect measure. He accepted it as a question of high imperial policy, but at the same time coincided tully in all the censure that had been passed upon the conduct of the Premier and administration in regard to the measure. The session of the St. Lawrence, without the consent of Canada, appeared to be the most coljectionable clause of the treaty, but not so objectionable as to justify opposition to the whole measure. It was no reason why the navigation of Lake Michigan should not have been stipulated for in perpetuity as the free navigation of the St. Lawrence was conceded in perpetuity. It that had been done there would, in his colution, have been a fair cauvaient. position respecting the treaty. He stated that

COURT PEES AND PINES.

The following letter has been sent to the Clerks of the several District Courts in this city. A letter of similar hoport has also been addressed to the Clerks of the Police Courts :-

Clerks of the Police Courts:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OPPICE, May, 1872.

TO CLERK OF DESTRICT COURT:
SIR—YOUR attention is hereby called to section 73 of chapter 344, Laws of 1857, as follows:
It shall be the duty of the Clerk of each of these Courts to collect and receive all the fees thereof and to account for gud pay the same into the City Treasury monthly, under oath, on the 1st day of each and every month, or within three days thereafter, which account shall contain the title of each case and the amount of fees received therein, and the salary of such Clerk shall get be paid until he shall have so accounted and prod, and he shall perform no service until he shall have received the legal fees thereof.

And you are hereby notified that you will be required in future to deposit all the fees received by you as Clerk of the District Court before the 4th day of each month, and to make return of the same to this office on that day. Yours, respectably.

ANDREW H. GREEN, CompSteller.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

The Grasshoppers Again in Possession SALT LAKE CITY, May 15, 1872. A great gathering of all the Indian tribes in the

Totaliory is expected soon in the neighborhood of An excursion party, composed principally of offra of the Pennsylvania Railroad and their families, rived last evening. Grasshoppers have made their appearance in Grasshoppers have made their appearance in southern blah, and the people have been compelled to fight them to save vegetation.

Heavy raise have occurred here during the last

WASHINGTON.

Democracy Fast Fusing with the Liberals.

FAILURE OF THE OLD LINE HARDSHELLS.

The Campaign to Begin at Once.

SUMNER ON GRANT AND GREELEY.

BIG G AND LITTLE G.

Final Adjournment of Congress on the 3d of June

TOILING THROUGH THE TARIFFE

Passage of the Deput But in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1072 Progress of the Democratic and Liberal Fusion-Campaign Work to Go On at Once-Voorhees' Fallure. Immediately after the adjournment of the Cincin

nati Convention an appeal was prepared by some of the lights of the democracy in Congress, calling upon the party to demand of its Executive Committee a National Convention and upon its people to send delegates to that Convention pledgeto vote for no one but pronounced democratic candidates. That appeal was signed by thirty members of the House, but when presented for Senatorial signatures it did not meet with success, as none were willing to make such a hasty committal. By the counsel of the more judicious men of the party the manifestoes were never issued, and all supposed it was neyond resurrection; but Mr. Voorhees and some of his friends, anxious to test the strength of their position against Mr. Greeley, undertook to-day to revive the appeal, and for that purpose held a consultation to devise some plan of attack, when to their astonishment they found that only a fourth of the original signers of the declaration for a straight-out democratic nomination stood firm, while the others had declared for Greeley, or were non-committal. The democrats not heretofore opposed to any action that would injure Mr. Greeley's chances for a democratic endorsement at Baltimore. One Congressman who had signed the appeal gave as his reason for repudiating his former action that his district was unanimously for Greeley, and to append his name to the document now would be his political death.

To-morrow there will be a conference here between the democrats and liberal republicans to mature some plan of action for the coming campaign, and there are here already several prominent politicians from Virginia, West Virginia and a large and influential delogation from Maryland. To-morrow there will be added several from New York and Pennsylvania. In well informed circles it is reported that this conference will devise and arrange some plan of united action, and that campaign work will be at once begun, without waiting for future conventions. It is claimed that assurances have been re-ceived from a majority of the States that their delegates will go to Baltimore instructed for the Cincinnati nominee.

Senator Summer on the Liberal Revenue Plank-Grant and Greeley and the Supplemental Article.

Hon. Charles Summer held a conversation to-day with a newspaper correspondent wherein he said: "The tarin plank at Cincinnati was the fairest and frankest I have ever met with in my experience of political conventions. Heretofore such terms have been used as a judicious tariff, a tax affording incidental protection, &c., whereby politicians could way in Virginia. The liberal republicans at Cincinnati made a compromise, liberal and honest,

stance and the Convention none of its liberal, fraternal and national character. I felt that our politics had become more maniy and less prevaricating when I read that plank."

confessing that they could not deal in mass conven

tion with the question, and remanding it to the

people. The Issue, therefore, lost none of its im-

The question was then asked, "Mr. Sumner, wiii you appear in this campaign as a partisan of either Grant or Greeley?"

Mr. Sumner said, "I have been perfectly neutral.

I cannot support Grant and seep my self-respect or feel that I am giving my friends sound advice. I hope that the contest will be made a personal one between the fitness, the qualifications, the record and the lawfulness of the men. If it grow to be purely political many persons will draw the party line. It is, to my mind, just now, a contest between the big letter G and the little g. Grant is the little g. Horace Greeley has been an unselfish, charitable, liberal, philanthropic man. He has ripened into one period. All parts of the country appreciate him, and his name is the symbol of good will and lasting peace. I be-lieve that if the issue be made personal and put on the ground of character Grant will be hissed out of the field. The democratio party is regaining the confidence of timid men in the North by its good behavior. The South has gone far to satisfy apprehensions in the North by its magnanimity toward Greeley. Nobody could ever charge Mr. Greeley with nepotism, the sale of his influence or any mercenary selfishness. I think

the big G will crush out the little g." Being interrogated as to the possible fate of the supplementary clause of the treaty, Mr. Sumner said he could not express an opinion upon it. He added, however:- "The Gladstone government say" to the Senate, 'Help us to keep in office and we will have a reciprocal influence to keep you in office; and Grant says, 'I accept your proposition, particularly with the amendment which relates to my-

The Tariff Still Working On-Final Ad-Journment Settled.
The House again spent the day in Committee of

the Whole on the Tariff bill. At three o'clock, according to the instructions of the House, all debate ceased, and now it will be simple plodding to the end. The committee rose at four o'clock to allow General Butler to offer his resolution that a recess be taken from 29th May until the third Wednesday in November, the object of which is to continue in effect that provision of the Ku Klux law which corpus. General Butier attempted to speak upon the resolution, but was not allowed to do so, and the resolution was lost. Mr. Dawes then offered a resolution to adjourn upon the 3d of June, which

was carried. The Senate, it is said, is not so anxious to adjourn as when it passed its resolution in April to do so on the 20th May; but if it refuses to pass that resolution the House will take up the Senate reso. intion and pass it.

Passage of the Depot Bill by the Senate. The House bill locating the depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad on Sixth street, near Pennsylvania avenue, passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 39 against 18, all the amendments having been yoted down, and now goes to the President for his signature. This is a triumph of Colonel Scott, over Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who opposed this location. The contest has been conducted with great has had the subject before them just fourteen hours. A large number of tailroad men were present in the galleries and ante-rooms, watching the result with auxiety.